AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARM AND GARDEN.

TRANSPLANTING POT.

A valuable addition to the working outlit of a gardener is a new transplanting pot made in three parts, the body being divisible and the bottom removable. In transplanting the bottom is removed and fed all they will cat .- New York from the body, the pot inserted in a hole | World. in the ground, and the keys which control the grip of the side pieces withdrawn, when the valves are pressed laterally apart and raised from the earth. leaving the earth and plant it had contained in the new location .- New York

CAPTURING ADSCONDING SWARMS.

Swarms sometimes break cluster and take wing before the beekeeper has hived them. Throwing dirt among them will sometimes cause them to alight again. Professor A. J. Cook advises throwing water in the form of a fine spray among them. For such purpose some handpump is very desirable. Another important use for such a pump, mentioned when clustered, be sprinkled occasionally it will remain clustered indefinitely .-New York World.

SOFT-SHELLED EGGS.

The shell of an egg is deposited over the egg very rapidly from a secretion exuding from the membrane of the egg passage, and after the egg with its fibrous covering (the soft shell, socalled,) has been formed. When the secreting membrane is diseased, as by inflammation, its function is disturbed, and the hard lime shell is not formed. Overfeeding and excessive fatness will produce this condition. Give the fowls plenty of grass but no grain for several days, then give plenty of bran with scalded oatmeal. A few days' imprisonment in a coop without any food will

HUGE HORSE VS. TWO ACTIVE HORSES.

There is a contest among some breeders of draught horses as to who can produce the largest animal. The argument advanced by these men is that the time must shortly come when the increased trade in city streets will compel expressmen and others to dispense with their two-horse wagons and substitute smaller wagons drawn by one large horse. This is a plausible theory, but it does not appear to agree with the statements made by the expressmen who are to try the horses. The Rural New Yorker has witnessed a number of them in New York city, and all that have been seen agree that they prefer two active horses to one huge beast. The large horses are in good demand for trucking purposes, but those who breed them with the thought of driving out the active express horse are sure to be disappointed.

PLANT FODDER-CORN.

It is probable that every August thousands of farmers resolve that the next spring they will put out a field of foddercorn, yet break the resolution when spring comes. It is the rare exception that July and August do not shorten the pastures. Some seasons the pastures are almost burnt up; if there has been no provision made for other feed at this season, the animals must lose flesh, and the cows must fall off in their milk product, or else grains and purchased food must be fed liberally. Fodder-corn is cheaper than loss of flesh or grain. Allowing the animals to lose flesh is very wasteful. It will require twice as much food to regain the flesh as to retain it. Every year the testimony becomes stronger that fodder-corn should not be sown broadcast. It may be planted in hills, but the largest crops, except on very foul land, can be raised by planting in drills. Fodder-corn should be planted in rows at least three apart and as well cultivated as field corn .- American Agriculturist.

SQUASHES.

If you want nice squashes in abundance follow the method experience has taught me is the best. Plant on good, warm soil. I prefer greensward. Manure liberally, spread eight or ten cords to the acre and harrow it in thoroughly. If a cool, dry, well ventilated cellar. you have any night soil use this for squashes and harrow it in. During the valuable as a fertilizer, and when fed final week in June make the hills eight | produces the most valuable manure. or ten feet apart-no nearer-and thoroughly mix with the soil a handful of eight or ten seeds and cover with about an inch of fine earth. When the young plants come up keep a sharp lookout for to be fed in conjunction with bulkier all bugs. The first will probably be the food. small striped bugs. For these use plaster sifted on the vines when wet. Then for the pumpkin bug, a large black one, I have found nothing surer than hand killing. When the vines have five leaves there is not so much danger of these One must see to them every day before this or his crop will be ruined. About this time or later the squash borer | ground. and cut worms get in their work. For or less put about each hill around the or crops. vines does the work. At the last hoeing or when all danger of bug is passed pull out all but two or three plants in each hill. It is seldom I lose a hill of squashes. There is no need of it. Be sure and plant pure seed. After I find a kind that is good I buy by the pound. What is not used this year is just as good next year .- New England Homestead.

BREEDING GEESE.

As geese are great grazers it is useless to attempt to breed them unless one has plenty of room. They require unlimited grass runs and ought to be kept apart from the poultry yard containing young Where one has suitable facilities chicks. for raising geese, they return good proobtained from each female, thereby securing flocks for each season's sales. The Toulouse and Embden varieties are to be cattle. It works like a charm. preferred to other sorts, where breeding for profit is in order. These attain heavy them from vermin. A good plan after half in a year. tle at a time, but often, while they are better.

small, and at the end of a week they will have gained strength so they may be turned into their pasture, if sheltered at look drenched, and it begins to droop, it must be dried. If goslings are taught to eat, then well fed and kept dry till well feathered, success is almost certain. When fully feathered they are able to take care of themselves and on a large farm can lo their own foraging until fattening time, when they should be penned up

FARM WELLS

The wells on the farm are a great source from which come many diseases. Some wells are never cleaned. When dug they are carefully boarded over, the pump made tight and snug, with the ground sloping away on all sides so as to allow the surface water to flow from the opening. There is no well water that is Something depends on the pure. character of the soil. If sandy, and the water will disappear quickly from the surface after a rain, the well will drain the soil for a long distance around it, and the consequence will be that a large portion of the filth of the soil will find its way into the well, although the water by the Professor, is this: If the swarm, may appear sparkling and bright. It is contended that the soil removes all the impurities from the water, but this depends upon whether the soil, by longcontinued absorption, be not already so thoroughly saturated with impurities a to refuse to take up more. That the soil does not remove all the impurities, even from new ground where a well has been recently dug, has been demonstrated by saturating the surface earth at a distance from the well with kerosene oil, which gradually found its way to the well, (having been washed down by the rains), and imparted its odor to the water.

If the soil be of heavy clay the danger will be lessened, but on all porous soil the liability of pollution of the water is great. No manure heaps, privies, sinks or other receptacle for filth or refuse of any kind should be within 150 feet of work an unfailing cure. New York the well—the further off the better. No toad will sometimes contrive to get in. Many wells contain toads that die, and are swallowed in the drinking water unknowingly, under the supposition that the well is tight and "toad proof." Wells should be cleaned at least once a year, and especially in the fall. For a disly. Toads, flies, bugs, worms and even gnats will get into the water, while even a few drops of solution from a filthy drain or sink, finding its way into the well, carry bacteria enough rapidly to multiply and contaminate all of the water. Roots of trees and vines also serve as drains into the wells, as they loosen the soil, and for that reason they should never be planted near the source of drinking water .- Sanitary News.

> FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Hitch your horses in the shade. Protect your animals from ilies. Start the cultivators in the corn.

Waste apples may be profitably changed into vinegar. Sprinkle hellebore and water on rose bushes to kill the insects.

Burn all cuttings or plucked leaves that are infested by insects.

A good lunch about 5 P. M. is very refreshing these long, hot days. Do not allow your cows to be driven

fast before milking, or at any time. A few tomato plants among melons

and squashes will drive away insects. The proper preparation of the soil for the crop is quite as important as proper cultivation afterward.

Do not keep the cream too long, for if you do it gets old and too sour, and the result is poor butter.

All small fruits require a complete fertilizer, either stable manure or a chemical compound, on old soils.

To keep a tree from growing too late in the fall pinch off the terminal shoots as far as they can be reached. Good roads would reduce the cost of

hauling farm products to market at least one-half for the whole country. Early potatoes are better if dug as soon as ripe, and either sold or stored in

The most valuable food is the most

Man and tree were made for each other; where the one does not grow the good phosphate. Put in these hills other does not abide in his best estate.

Wheat is found as valuable for stock food as for human food, but it needs

Do not be afraid to use the harrow freely. It pays to pulverize and powder the soil, as well as to keep down the

Put your slop-water and soapsuds on the ground among the growing plants of the garden. It will help fertilize the

Animals ought to have twice the stable these I use the saltpetre solution-one room that is generally given them. There tablespoonful to a pail of water. A pint is nothing gained in crowding animals

It is said the best sweet corn grows on rocky and strong soil; better than in sandy or light black soil filled with vegetable fibre.

Professor Davenport of the Michigan Agricultural College says: "We fail, as do others, to secure the best ensilage from the large, watery sorts of corn destitute of ears." If farmers will pick up all the loose

bones, old boots, etc., around the place and burn them, putting the ashes after being pulverized around their small fruits, it will be greatly to their advantage. The best remedy for apple tree pests

The best remedy for apple tree pests tight cannot pay for what we do wrong, this year is as follows: "Soft soap, one Admit that you have all those traits of fits, as, if set early, two broods may be pint; carbolic acid, four tens posituls and water, hot and cold, to make four quarts." This is also good for lice on

One man will use two minutes three times a day for six months to prop up weights, mature early and are bardy and and secure a broken gate because he has While geese are setting they "no time to repair it," while his neighshould be thoroughly dusted with sulphur | bor will take a whole hour for repair at or pyrethrum once or twice to cleanse the start and save at least a day and a

them from vermin. A good plan after that it a year the goslings are hatched is to make a triangular pen with three long boards, poultry when accorded full liberty, in who reject them, depending upon their own, where the grass is short but fresh and confinement if given almost entirely the must perish. Traits of character that may where the grass is short but fresh and confinement if given almost entirely the must perish. Traits of character that may make us influential on earth will not not say. green, and move to a new place every former and deprived of the latter, trouble day. A shallow dish of water must be will casue. We have found it advantageplaced so they can get into it, and be re- ous to have every other feeding a dry filled as often as it gets foul. Feed a lit. food as our birds have done uniformly

THE TALMAGE SERMON

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE night. If a gosling gets wet so as to The Brooklyn Divine Preaches on "Cloaks for Sin."

> The Various Garbs in Which Sin Mass querades in Modern Society.

Text: "But now they have no cloak for their sin." John xv., 22.

Sin is always disguised. Decked and glossed and perfumed and masked it gains admittance into places from which it would otherwise be repelled. As silently as when it glided into Eden, and as plausibly as when it talked to Christ at the top of the temple, it now addresses men. Could people look upon sin as it always is—an exhalation from the pit, the putrefaction of infinite capacities, the ghastly, loathsome, God smitten monster that uprooted Eden and killed Christ, and would push the entiro race into darkness and pain—the infernal charm would be broken. our first parents transgressed, sin appeared to them the sweetness of fruit and the be-coming as gods. To Absalom it was the pleasure of sitting upon a throne. To men pleasure of sitting upon a throne. To men now sin is laughter and permission to luxur-ious gratification. Jesus Christ in my text suggests a fact which everybody ought to know, and that is that sin, to hide its deformity and shame, is accustomed to wearing a cloak; and the Saviour also sets forth the truth that God can see straight through all such wrappings and thicknesses. I want now to speak of several kinds of cloaks with which men expect to cover up their iniqui-ties, for the fashion in regard to these gar-ments is constantly changing, and every day beholds some new style of wearing them, and if you will tarry a little while I will show you five or six of the patterns of cloaks. First, I remark that there are those who, being honored with official power, expect to

make that a successful cloak for th

There is a sacredness in office. God Himself is King, and all who hold authority in the

world serve under Him. That community has committed a monstrous wrong who has clevated to this dignity persons unqualified either by their ignorance or their immorality. Nations who elevate to posts of author ity those not qualified to fill them will feel the reaction. Solomon expressed this thought when he said: "Woo unto thee, O land, when thy King is a child and thy Princes drink in the morning." While positions of trust may be disgraced by the character of those who fill them, I believe God would have us respectful to the offices, though we may have no admiration for their occupants. Yet this dignity which office confers can be no apology for trans-gression. Nebuchadnezzar and Abab and the well—the further off the better. No gression. Nebuchadnezzar and Ahab and matter how tight the well may be, the Herod in the day of judgment must stand on the level with the herdsmen that kept their flocks and the fishermen of Galilee. Pope and King and President and Governor must give an account to God, and be judged by the rame law as that which judges the beggar and the slave. Sin is all the more obnoxious when it is imperial and lordly. You cannot make pride or injustice or cruelty sacred by giving it a throne. Belshazzar's decanters tance of ten feet around the well the surface should be cemented, and the pump itself should be cleaned occasionalcould not keep Jehu's arrow from striking through his heart. Jezebel's queenly pretension could not savo her from being thrown over the wall. No barricade of throne can arrest God's justice in its unerring march. No splender or thickness of official robes can be a sufficient cloak of sin. Henry VIII., Louis XV., Catharine of Russia, Mary of England—did their crowns save them? No ruler ever sat so high that the King of Kings was not above him. All victors shall bow before Him who on the white horse goeth forth conquering and to

Again, elegance of manners cannot suc-cessfully hide iniquity from the eye of God. That model, gentlemanly apostle, Paul, writes to us: "Be courteous." That man writes to us: "Be courteous." That man a consistent Christian who lacks manners. He is shut out from refined cir-cles, and he certainly ought to be hindered cles, and he certainly ought to be hindered from entering the church. We cannot everlook that in a man which we could hardly excuse in a bear. One of the first offects of the grace of God upon an iadividual is to make him a gentleman. Gruffness, awkwardness, implacability, clanishness are fruits of the devil, while gentleness and meckness are fruits of the Spirit. But white these excellences of mariner are so important they cannot hide any deformity of moral character. How often is it that we find attractiveness of person, suavity of manners, gracefulness of conversation, gallantry of behavior thrown like wreaths upon moral death The flowers that grow upon the scorie of Vesuvius do not make it any less of a volcano. The sepulchers in Christ's time did not exhaust all the whitewash. Some of the biggest scoundrels have been the most fas-cinating. If there are any depending on outward gracefulness and attractiveness of de-meanor, with any hope that because of that God will forgive the sin of their soul, let me assure them that the divine justice cannot be satisfied with smiles and elegant gesticulation Christ looks deeper than the skin, and such a ragged cloak as the one in which you are trying to cover yourself will be no hiding in the cay of His power. God will not in the judgment ask how gracefully you walked, nor how politely you bowed, nor how sweetly you smiled, nor how impressively you gestured. The deeds done in the body will be the test, and not the rules of Lord Ches-

Again, let me say that the mere profession of religion is but a poor wrapping of a naked soul. The importance of making a publis profession of religion if the heart be re newed cannot be exargerated. Christ posi-tively and with the carnestness of the night before His crucifixion commanded it. But it is the result of Christian character, not the cause of it. Our church certificate is a poor title to heaven. We may have the name and not the reality. There are those who seem to throw themselves back with complacency upon their public confession of Christ at though they give no signs of renewal. If Satau can in luce a man to build on such a rotten foundation as that he has accompi-shed his object. We cannot imagine the abhorrence with which God looks upon such a procedure. What would be the feelings of a shepherd if he saw a wolf in the same fold with his flocks, however uniet he might seem to lie, or a general if among his troops he saw one wearing the appointed uniform who never-theless really belonged to the opposing host? Thus must the heavenly shepherd look upon those who, though they are not His sheep, have climbed up some other way, and thus must the Lord of hosts look upon those who pretend to be soldiers of the cross while they are His armed enemies. If any of you find yourself deficient in the great tests of Christian character, do not, I beg of you, look upon your profession of religion as anything consolatory. If you have taken your present position from a view that you have of Christ and your used of Him, rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory and clap your hands for gladness; but if you find yourself with nothing but the name of life, while deed in transpasse and sins prouse by while dead in trespasses and sins, arouse be-fore the door is shut. That gilded profestiou-the wirld may not be able to see through it, but in the day of divine recken ing it will be found that you have no cloak

Furthermore, outward morality will be no covering for the hidden iniquity of the Spirit. The God of Christ makes no assault apon good works. They are as beautiful in God's eye as in ours. Panetuality, truthful-ness, alinsgiving, affection and many other excellences of life that might be mentioned will always be a imired of God and man, but we take the position that good works cannot be the ground of our salvation. What we do tharacter which give merely worldly re-operability and influence, you must at the same time acknowledge that during the course of your life you have done many things you ought not to have done. How are the difficult matters to be settle !? Ab, my friends, we must have an atonement. No Christ, no salvation. The great Redeemer comes in and says: "I will pay your indebtedness." So that which was dark enough before is bright enough now. The stripes that we desarve are fallen upon Christ. On His scourged and blooding shoulders Ho carries us up over the mountain of our sing

ly open to us the gate of heaven. The plank timt will be strong enough for a house floor would not do for a ship's hulk. Mero morality

might be enough here, but cannot take you

way, the truth and the life; him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out." But pitiable in the day of accounts will be the condition of that man, though he may have given all his estate to benevolent purposes, and passed his life in the visiting of the distressed, and done much to excite the admiration of the good and the great, if he have no intimate relation to Jesus Christ. There is a pride and a deprayity in his soul that he has never discovered. A brilliant outside he has never discovered. A brilliant outside will be no applogy for a depraval inside. It is no theory of mine, but an announcement of God, who cannot lie: "By the deeds of the law shall no flesh living be justified." Open the door of heaven and look in. Howard is there, but he did not secure his entrance by the dungeons he illumined and the lazzaret tos into which he carried the medicines Paul is there, but he did not earn his way in by the shipwreeks and imprisonments an i scourgings. On a throne overtopping por-haps all others, except Christ's, the old mis-sionary exclaims: "By the grace of Godd am

Again, exalted social position will be no clonk for sin. Mon look through the wicket

door of prisons, and seeing the incarcarate I wretches exclain, "Oh, how much vice there is in the world!" And they pass through the degraced streets of a city, and looking into tion they call them Gol-forsaken abodes. But you might walk along the avenues through which the opulent roll in their flour-ishing pomp, and into mansions elegantly adorned, and find that even in the admired walks of life Satan works mischief and death. The first temptation Satan wrought in a gar-den, and he understands yet most thorough y how to insinnate himself into any door of ease and sclendor. Men frequently judge of sin by the places in which it is committed, but iniquity in satin is to God as loathsome as iniquity in rags, and in the Day of Judg-ment the sins of Madison avenue and Elm street will all be driven in one herd. cannot escape at last for being respectably sinful. You know Dives was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared samptuously every day, but his fine clothes and good din-ners did not save him. He might on earth have drunk something as rich as champagne and cognac, but at last he asked for one drop of water. You cannot trade off your attractive abodes here for a house of many mansions on high. and of many mansions on high, and your elegant shade groves here will not warrant you a seat under the tree of life. Whea God drove Adam and Eve out of Eden He showed that merely living in a garden of delights and conforts will never save a man or a woman. By giving you so much earthly luxury and refinement. He intimated that He would have you enjoy yourseives, but He would not have you wrap your self up in them as a cloak to hide your sins. Gol now walks in your garden as He dil in Eden, and He stands by your well as He did by a well in Samaria, and He would make your comfort on earth a type of your rapture

Farthermore, mere soun lness of religious beilef will not hide our iniquities. There are men whose heads are as sound as Jonathan Edwards's or John Wesley's, whose hearts are as rotten as 'om Paine's or Charles Guiteau's. It is important that we be theoretical Christians. It is utter folly in this retical Christians. It is utter folly in this day for a man to have no preference for any form of faith when it is so easy to become conversant with the faith of the different sects. An intoxicated man staggered into my house one night bagging for lodging. He made great pretensions to religion. I asked where he went to church. He said: asked where he went to church. He said:
"Nowhere; I belong to liberal Christianity."
But there are those who never become
Christians, because their obstinacy prevents them from ever taking a fair
view of what religion is. They are
like a brute beast in the fact that
their greatest strength lies in their horn.
They are combatant, and all they are over
willing to do for their souls is to enter an exwilling to do for their souls is to enter an ec-clesiastical fight. I have met men who would talk all day upon the ninth chapter of Romans, who were thoroughly helpless ba-fore the fourteenth chapter of John. But there are those who, having escaped from this condition, are now depending entirely upon their soundness of religious theory. The doctrines of man's depravity and Christ's atonement and God's sovereignty are theoretically received by them. But, alas! theoretically received by them. But, alas! there they stop. It is only the shell of Christianity containing no evangelical life. They stand looking over into heaven and admire its beauty and its song, and are so pleased with the looks from the outside that they cannot be induced to enter. They could make a better argument for truth than ten thousand Christians who have in their hearts received it. It syllogisms and dillegens and sound propositions and logical dilemmas and sound propositions and logical deductions could save their souls they would be among the best of Christians. They could correctly define repentance and faith and the Atonement, while they have never felt one sorrow for sin nor exercised a moment's one sorrow for sin nor exercised a monitarity confidence in the great sacrifice. They are almost immovable in their position. We cannot present anything about the religion of Christ that they do not know. The Saviour described the fate of such a one in His parable: "And that servant which knew his Lords will and prepared not himself his Lord's will and prepared not himself, neither did according to His will, shall be beaten with many stripes." Theories in reli-gion have a beauty of their own, but if they result in no warmth in Christian life it is the beauty of hornblende and feldspar. Do not call such boldness and hardness religion. The River of Life never freezes over. never hang on the caves of heaven. Soundness of intellectual belief is a beautiful cloak, well woven and well cut, but in the hour when God shall demand our souls it will not of itself be sufficient to hide our in-

iquities. My friends, can it be that I have been unkind, and torn from you some hope upon which you were resting for time and eterwhich you were resting for time and eternity? Verily, I would be unkind if, having taken away your cloak, I did not offer you something better. This is a cold world and you want something to wrap around your spirit. Christ offers you a robe to-day. He wove it Himself, and He will now with His own hand prepare it just to fit your soul. The righteousness He offers is like the coat Ho used to wear about Judes without same The righteousness Ho offers is like the coat He used to wear about Judea, without seam from top to bottom. There is a day of doom. Coward would I be if I did not dare tell you this. It shall be a day of unutterable disappointment to those who have trusted in their official dignity, in their elegant manners, in their outward morality, in their soundness of intellectual belief. But Lega soul standing before God who once I see a soul standing before Gol who once was thoroughly defiled. Yet look at him and you cannot find a single transgression anywhere about him. How is this, you ask. Was he not once a Sabbath breaker, a blasphemer, a robber, a perjurer, a thief, a mur-derer? Yes, but Christ hath cleansed him. Christ hath lifted him up. Christ hath rent off his rags. Christ hath clothed him in a spotless robe of righteousness. That is the spotless robe of righteousness. That is the reason why you cannot see his former degradation. This glorious hope in Christ's name is proffered to-day. Wandering and wayward soul, is not this salvation worth coming for, worth striving for? Do you wonder that so many with bitter weeping have besought it, and with a very enthusingm of sorrow cried for divine compassion? asm of sorrow cried for divine compassion? Do you wonder at the carnestness of those who stand in pupits beseeching men to be reconciled to God? Nay, do you wonder at the importantly of the Holy Ghost who now striveth with thy soul? In many of the palaces of Europe the walls are mosaic. Fragments of shells and glass are arranged by artists and aggregated into a pictorial splendor. What! made out of broken shells splendor. What! made out of broken shells and broken glass! Oh, yes; God grant that by the transforming power of His Spirit we may all be made a part of the eternal palaces, our broken and fragmentary natures rollighed and shared and lifted with polished and shaped and lifted up to make a part of the everlasting splenders of the

For sinners, Lord, thou cam'st to bleed, And I'm a sinner vile indeed. Lord, I belive Thy grace is free; Oh, maguify Thy grace in ma.

Journalism in Some Cities.

Benevolent individual — "You say you are a reporter by profession. Then why don't you work for a living?" Penniless petitioner-"I did work. was a reporter on the Daily Bugle, but I couldn't get my money, and the Buyle was absorbed by the Daily Trumpet, and before I could present my claim to the Trumpet, that paper was absorbed by the Daily Tooler, and then the Tooter was absorted by the Daily Hustler, and so it went on, while I was chasing around after them, and finally the last one was absorbed by the Dai'y Graball, a rich concern, nd I had great hopes; but when I went to the editor of the Graball with my claim, he told me he had never heard of the Bugle," - New York Inrough death's storm into heaven's harbor.
Christ has announced for all ages: "I am the

Weekly.

A Boston Episode.

This time, Miss Reader, we will not try a spinner; there are no spinners in front of the Vendome. Let us take the more decorous and slower horsecar. And will you tell me, Miss Reader, how the ladies behave whom you meet in horse cars in Fort Wrangel? There is rather a curious observation made as to the breeding of Boston women. Just read those lines, which I received yesterday from one of the most charming women whom I have the pleasure of knowing: "My experiences with Boston women to whom I have been introduced have been very charming in most cases; but my experience in shops, cars and streets have been otherwise, and would fill a volume. I have been a stranger in New York, San Francisco and Boston, and have lived in the three cities. In the first two I have asked for information, and offered small courtesies to total strangers-women-with the pleasant est results, in no case meeting with discourtesy. But in Boston my experience has taught me never to ask a question, or try to help a well dressed woman, even when I know her to belong to 'one of the best families!" I have these lines in my pocket, as

you see, and I read them to you because the last time I was on this line an interesting thing happened. A young woman, a little over-dressed, if you please, stopped the car that she might leave it. She dropped the parcel that she had been down town to buy. I saw it fall and touched her and told her that the had dropped her parcel. But, unfortunately, I had never been presented to her; we had not danced together at Papanti's, nor were we members of the same club. She, therefore, looked at me with the vigorous manner to which our friend alludes in the letter, a good deal as if I had struck her in the face, and in this way expressed her indignation that any man should have addressed her who had not the honor of her acquaintance. I am, however, sixtyeight years old, and I stand such things better than a boy does. So I said, very pleasantly, "You have dropped your parcel, and it is under your feet." Again she resented the insult with a look-not with a word, observe-and swung out of the car, dragging the parcel after her by her dress, so that it fell in the mud in the street. There the next horse that came along trod upon it, I suppose, and I suppose what is left of there now. I am free to say I think it was good enough for her.-Rev. E. F. Hale, in the New England Magazine.

Handling the Chinese Mail.

Many persons have asked the ques-on "How is the Chinese mail handled in the postoffice?" It is a question which has excited considerable discussion at different times and one which everybody should understand. It is generally supposed, however, that a Chinese interpreter is employed in the postoffice expressly to handle the Chinese mail. But that is not the case, the government never having found it a necessity to employ such a person.

When a Chinaman wishes to send a letter to his native country, he must employ the services of an interpreter. unless he can write English himself. He writes, seals and directs the envelore in his own language. He then goes to a Chinese interpreter, who writes the address in English on another part of the envelope. The letter is then ready for the mail.

It goes through the postoffice, and then takes a journey across the country San Francisco. A China-bound steamer conveys it across the ocean to its destination, where, after going through the Chinese postoffice, it is delivered to the person to whom ad-

dressed. The incoming mails are handled very much in the same way. An interpeter in the Chinese postoffice writes the address in English on all mails directed to this country. When a letter reaches the postoffice, the clerks never pay any attention to the name, and not one time in ten thousand do they know whether a letter is for a Chinaman or somebody else. They look only for the street and number. The mail is sorted, and is then delivered by the carrier. So, what seems a very complicated process. is indeed a very simple one, causing no inconvenience whatever.

Before Marengo.

Bourrienne tell us how the First Consul, in his Cabinet in Paris, traced the march to Marengo and laid his finger on the spot in the map where he would fight and defeat the Austrian army-a prodigy of calculation, if we recollect the circumstances:

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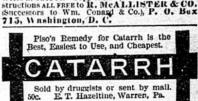
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